# The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1789. (No. 17.)



PROPOSALS,
For PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,
BY HENRY T. TAYLOR,
AT PHILADELPHIA,
The Christian's new and complete

## FAMILY BIBLE:

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Being a clear, full, and comprehensive Exposition and Commentary on the

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OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,
WITH THE APOCRYPHA AT LARGE:
Illustrated with Annotations and Commentaries: Wherein obscure Passages are made clear and familiar; seeming contradictions reconciled; mistranslations rectified; important truths confirmed; and deism and infidelity fully confuted.

Together with practical Reflections on each Chapter, and Notes, historical, chronological, biographical, moral and divine: By those eminent writers, Henry, Doddridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouse, Burkitt, Ostervald, &c. &c.

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BODY OF CHRISTIAN DIVINITY,
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III. With the first number will be given an elegant frontispiece; and the subsequent numbers will be delivered regularly every week till the work is completed. That every person may judge of the excellence of this inestimable work, the first number may be seen as a specimen, and if not approved, the money shall be returned.

IV. Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one gratis.

V. In the course of the work will be given a variety of elegant copperplates.

VI. To the last number will be added a list of the encouragers of this inestimable work.

VII. As the greatest part of the work is already printed off, subscribers may take as many numbers weekly as they may think proper, as the whole will be completed in April next.

☞ *Subscriptions taken in at this Office.*

Alexandria, Nov. 19, 1789.

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*Murrays & Wheaton*

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their STORE, opposite Captain JESSE TAYLOR's, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, cheap for CASH or PRODUCE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum in Hogsheads and Barrels; Madeira Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask; Gin in Pipes and Cases; Brown and Loaf Sugar in Barrels; Bohea and Green Tea; Pepper; Allspice and Ginger; Nutmegs; Raisins; Indigo; Copperas; Turk's-Island and Liverpool Salt; Liverpool Ware in Crates; Castile, brown and white Soap in Boxes; Coffee and Chocolate; Spermaceti and Tallow Candles; Florence Oil; Mustard; Rice; dry Codfish; Mackerel in Barrels; Salmon in Cags; Mess-Beef in Barrels; Pork in ditto; Train-Oil; Sole and Upper-Leather; Men's fine and coarse Shoes; Children's ditto; Women's ditto Stuff, Leather and black Morocco, lined and bound; Negroes' Shoes; Roll-Brimstone; Snuff in Bottles; Spinning-Cotton; American brown Linen in Bales; ditto coarse and fine Hats; a general Assortment of American Wool and Cotton Cards; a few Pieces of low-priced Sheeting and Irish Linens; Spanish Brown in Oil and Whiting in Casks; Oars and Handspikes; Hingham Ware assorted; hollow Iron Ware; a few Pieces of low-priced Baizes and Negroe-Cottons; 20d. 12d. 10d. 8d. 6d. 4d. 3d. 2d. Nails and 10d. Flooring-Brads; Stone-Lime; a Variety of Dry Goods, &c. &c.

Alexandria, Nov. 12, 2739.

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By virtue of a Power of Attorney from *John Short*, will be exposed to Sale, on Monday the 30th day of November next, upon the premises, for ready Money,

A LOT of GROUND, with a three-story brick house and excellent back-buildings, lying upon Duke-Street, in the Town of Alexandria. This lot is subject to an annual rent of Eleven Pounds.—The Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

JOHN HARPER.

Alexandria, October 29, 1789.


## THE IRISH PEASANT.

LOOK at him, courteous readers! that poor peasant, with all the feelings incident to human nature, with a heart as truly brave and noble as that which animated an Alexander, with a proportion of the milk of human kindness flowing through all his veins, and perhaps too the descendent of Irish Nobility, nay, of Irish Kings and Chieftains, is now labouring hard to support a wife, an aged mother, and eleven children, upon 1*d.* a day, out of which he pays £.2 a year for his wretched hovel, (inferior by far to a northern pig-sty:) a ridge of potatoe ground; so that for the maintenance of fourteen persons he has about £.6. 1*s.* 8*d.* a year, from which, if we deduct the tithe of his little garden, his oppressive hearth-money tax, his master's monies and his priest's dues, our wretched peasant and all his family will have about £.5 a year for clothes, tobacco and maintenance, upon an average less a great deal than 7*s.* annually a head. But that is not the worst of the matter, for in some parts of the kingdom this brave, this generous fellow, who would share his potatoe and water with all his heart with a stranger, the mendicant and the friendless, is used more cruelly than a Negro slave, not only by the tyrant his landlord and master, but by the griping avaricious proctor, the merciless hearth money man, and every creature around him who can afford to wear, eat, and drink better than himself. His family, alas, are totally naked! That old flannel jacket and broken sheep-skin breeches, all his clothing throughout the different seasons of the year; a dirty wad of straw, more resembling litter from its age, the bed of ware for the whole family; with the addition of a pig, if he is lucky enough to have one; a ragged cadow, and a pot to boil their potatoes; all their wordly effects, if so lucky as to have been able to screen them from the rapacious claws of the smoke-man, and his constable—Potatoes, as I said before, their only viands, the limpid stream their beverage, and cow and horse dung their fuel! ——Heavenly powers! such wretchedness is hardly supportable!—I can no more!

*Prelates and Kings may flourish or may fade,*
*A breath can make them, as a breath has made;*
*But a bold peasantry—a nation's pride,*
*If once destroyed can never be supplied.* Goldsmith.

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*The Address of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston to* THE PRESIDENT *of the United States of America.*

SIR,

WE beg leave to express our happiness in the honour you confer upon us by your visit to this capital.

We are happy in the opportunity of again making our personal acknowledgments to a character, to which, on every principle, we are so deeply indebted.

Every motive of esteem, duty and affection have conspired to form in our minds the strongest attachment that the freest people can feel to the most deserving citizen.

As men, we have long since considered you, under God, as the great and glorious Avenger of the violated rights of humanity—As citizens, we have observed with peculiar satisfaction, that you have invariably respected those liberties, which you have so successfully defended: And as inhabitants of a great commercial town, we attribute the security we enjoy, to the singular merit and success of those measures, in the progress of the war which you had the honor to conduct.

It cannot but afford you the highest pleasure, when you compare our present situation with the signal distresses to which we were exposed during the period in which this town was in the possession of an exasperated enemy. Indignant at the multiplied restraints of hostile domination, we sought an asylum among our friends and connections in the country, and cheerfully abandoned our property and possessions in the common cause of America—that we were so soon happily reinstated, may be justly imputed to the wisdom of those arrangements which compelled our invaders in their retreat, to adopt a less destructive policy than that which, on other occasions, they so wantonly practised.

In every trying vicissitude we have remarked the conspicuous and unaffected piety of your heart, and the wisdom and moderation of your counsels.

We have seen you relinquish the ease and independence of private fortune to lead in the untried dangers of war, at the risk of your life and reputation. With pleasure we have viewed you retiring in victory, and exhibiting a new example of patriotic virtue to an admiring world; and we now feel a still higher satisfaction at your having once more sacrificed the sweets of domestic retirement in obedience to the united voice of your countrymen.

These, Sir, are the sentiments and reflections which naturally occur on an attentive consideration of your past conduct. To the future we look for those virtues which adorn the man, and mark the wise and accomplished Legislator. We anticipate from your discernment the happy union of liberty and law, lenity and vigour, mercy and justice: The enlightened policy of a mind calm amidst the influence of power, and uncorrupted by the fascinating allurements of avarice or ambition.

With these impressions the preservation of your life through the varied scenes in which you have been engaged, demands our grateful acknowledgements to the beneficent disposer of human events.

It is one of the first wishes of our hearts, that you may be as happy in your present elevated station, as you have been distinguished in your military character, and it is our fervent prayer to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, that the invisible hand which led the citizens of America through the dangers and calamities of war, may still guard and protect you as an ornament to human nature, and a blessing to your country.

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*To the INHABITANTS of the Town of BOSTON.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE obligations which your goodness has imposed upon me, demand my grateful, and receive my sincere acknowledgements. Your esteem does me honour, and your affection communicates the truest pleasure—by endeavouring to deserve, I will indulge the hope of retaining them.

Over rating my services, you have ascribed consequences to them, in which it would be injustice to deny a participation to the virtue and firmness of my fellow-citizens of this respectable town, and Commonwealth.

If the exercise of my military commission has contributed to vindicate the rights of humanity, and to secure the freedom and happiness of my country, the purpose for which it was assumed has been completed, and I am amply rewarded. If, in the prosecution of my civil duties, I shall be so fortunate as to meet the wishes of my fellow-citizens, and to promote the advantages of our common interests, I shall not regret the sacrifice which you are pleased to mention in terms so obliging.

The numerous sensations of heart-felt satisfaction, which a review of past scenes affords to my mind, in a comparison with the present happy hour, are far beyond my powers of utterance to express.

I rejoice with you, my fellow-citizens, in every circumstance that declares your prosperity—and I do so, most cordially, because you have well deserved to be happy.

Your love of liberty—your respect for the laws—your habits of industry—and your practice of the moral and religious obligations, are the strongest claims to national and individual happiness—and they will, I trust, be firmly and lastingly established.

Your wishes for my personal felicity impress a deep and affectionate gratitude—and your prayer to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in my behalf, calls forth my fervent supplication, to that gracious and beneficent Being, for every blessing on your temporal pursuits, and for the perfection of your happiness hereafter. G. WASHINGTON.

*Boston, October* 27, 1789.

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LONDON, September 1.

BARBARY CORSAIRS.

THE depredations committed in the Mediterranean by the Barbary pirates, have spread an alarm among all the nations concerned in the West-India trade.

When these pirates meet a ship which they find to be richly freighted, and that belongs to some nation with which they are on terms of friendship, they cannot bear to lose a rich booty, and therefore devise some pretext for seizing both ship and cargo.

This appeared lately in their conduct respecting two French West Indiamen. One was homeward bound from St. Domingo, and laden with sugar, coffee, indigo, and cochineal; and had also on board a chest containing 5000 pieces of eight.

The other was outward bound from Marseilles.

These two ships have been taken and carried into Algiers, though the Algerines are at peace with France.

The pretended grounds on which the corsairs took these ships are, that one was not really a French but an Imperial ship, the Captain of which had purchased a French pass; and that in the other they had found flags of different nations, and among others an American flag; and further, that the Captain had two passes, one of which he threw overboard.

The French Consul at Algiers has claimed both ships, in behalf of their owners, who, he maintains, are really French subjects.

The Dey has promised that the claim shall be fairly tried; but little justice can be expected from a Prince, who has not so much as reprimanded Sala and Ali, two of his naval commanders, the captors, for having caused the head of one of the French mates to be chopped off for having presumed even to remonstrate against the resolution taken by those merciless captors—to send the French crews immediately into slavery.

A letter from Rotterdam advises, that notwithstanding the rigorous coercion of the press throughout Brabant, printed papers are almost daily circulated at Brussels of the most inflammatory nature; one of them, just published, conjures the Burghers to follow the example set them by the people of France, and by one spirited effort destroy the fabric of arbitrary power and tyrannical dominion, which if they neglect the present opportunity to effect, they must in the eyes of all Europe be considered as degenerate descendants of their brave Belgic ancestors.

Government has offered a reward of 10,000 guilders for diſcovery of the author or printer of this paper.

*Sept.* 3. The Poles ſeem determined to recover their independence; and petitions from all parts have been preſented to the Diet, requeſting the immediate formation of an army of 100,000 men as the moſt probable means of effecting this deſirable object. The Diet are now employed in deliberating on this important point.

The firſt article of the new form of the conſtitution, as propoſed by M. Mounier, is as follows:

"The French government is a monarchical government. There is no authority in France ſuperior to the law. The King only reigns through it, and when he does not command in the name of the law, he cannot command obedience."

The hiſtory of the decline of the Roman Empire is not read at Court, though it ſtands in the royal library, ornamented in ſuperb binding. The introduction of indecent and profane paſſages, has given offence to an illuſtrious lady—and indeed, it muſt be confeſſed, there are ſeveral, both in the learned languages and in the Engliſh, which a delicate man could not read in the hearing of a modeſt woman.

Father O'Leary, the celebrated Iriſh Roman Catholic Prieſt—he who told a Biſhop, who ridiculed *purgatory*—"Your Lordſhip may go *farther* and fare worſe"—is preparing a criticiſm on the above work, ſo far as it relates to the conduct of the church.

America is making ample ſtrides, and the appointment of Mr. WASHINGTON to the office of Chief Magiſtrate, was a meaſure the moſt conducive to that end. Her empire, in courſe of time, muſt be great and reſpectable indeed!

Her ſea coaſts are two thouſand miles in extent, with bays, and rivers, like ſeas, to ten times that extent—with many great harbours, and other places of ſecurity for great ſhips in the middle and northern provinces—with vaſt fiſheries in thoſe bays and rivers on the ſea coaſts, and acceſs to ſtill greater to the north, to the ſouth, and to the eaſt of their dominions—with ſeas, except in one or two places, open all the year round to give continual employment to the ſeamen, and with no enemies near thoſe States to controul them.

*Affidavits* are now ſo common that nobody regards them—They are nevertheleſs very uſeful when there is a defect of proof—"I cannot prove it," ſays Spatter in the play, "but I will ſwear it."

Lord Mansfield acted with much propriety, when a Jew, not worth ſix-pence, was about to be bail for one of his brethren—"Are you worth one hundred pound?"—"Yes, my Lord, I will *ſhwear* it"—"I know you will," anſwered Lord Mansfield, "but I won't let you," and diſmiſſed him.

A few days ago as one Redmond was paſſing by a tap-room, in Capel-ſtreet, Dublin, a perſon called him, requeſting him to walk in and take ſhare of a glaſs, which Redmond refuſed, ſuppoſing him to be a ſwindler, as he had not the moſt diſtant recollection of him:—"Pray, Sir, oblige me, (ſaid the other) and I will give you forty guineas," putting a purſe of gold into his hand; on which Redmond (very much ſurpriſed) was for returning the money, thinking the other meant to turn him into ridicule; when he was accoſted in the following manner:—"Pray, Mr. Redmond, do you recollect your lending 40 guineas about 30 years ago, when you and your friend were both very young men?"—"Yes, I do, (ſays Redmond) but, I think, I heard he was drowned, and I was more concerned for his death, than for the money."—"You were miſtaken then, (replied the other) I am the identical perſon to whom you ſo generouſly lent your money; you ſhall have the principal in that purſe, and if you will come to Derham's and take a chop with me, you ſhall have the intereſt with grateful thanks; for though I was very poor when I borrowed your money, thank God! I am rich enough at preſent, ſo that if you ſtand in need of a few hundreds, aſk them, and have them."—Redmond thanked him for his friendly offer, which he declined; but accompanied his old friend and debtor to Derham's, where he received the legal intereſt of his 40 guineas for 30 years, a good dinner, and as much Madeira and Claret as he could drink. This is really an act of honeſty which deſerves recording, and which is a real fact, as our correſpondent had it from Mr. Redmond himſelf, who lives in Clarendon-ſtreet.

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CHARLESTON, (S. C.) October 19.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Hiſpaniola, we are informed, that advice had arrived there of eight ſail of Britiſh men of war having captured nine ſail of French merchantmen, and carrying them into Jamaica. The cauſe of the above hoſtilities he could not learn.

OCTOBER 20.

*Extract of a letter from Auguſta, dated Oct.* 15.

"The Governor hath received information by an expreſs who arrived on Tueſday from Waſhington county, that alarming depredations are committing by our ſavage foes: They have burnt Kemp's fort and ſeveral houſes, and give full ſcope to their natural barbarity, in exerciſing their uſual cruelties. Two families have been taken from Greene county, and carried into the Indian nation."

A letter from the Governor of North-Carolina to a gentleman in this city mentions, that from the returns he had received of the elections for members of the Convention, the friends of the Union might entertain the moſt flattering hopes of that State's ſoon adopting the Conſtitution.

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BOSTON, October 30.

On Wedneſday morning the Preſident viſited the cloth and card manufactories in this town.

Same day the Preſident paid a viſit to the Right Honourable Viſcount de Ponteves Gien, on board the Illuſtre; he was received with all that reſpect due to the Supreme Magiſtrate of a Sovereign Nation.

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NEW-YORK, November 5.

*Extract of a letter from Stratford, Connecticut, dated, October* 31.

"The Legiſlature of Connecticut at their laſt ſeſſion, which expired on the 29th inſt. took up the ſubject of amendments to the Conſtitution; and a reſolve of approbation and ratification of all, except the ſecond article of amendments, paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives by large majorities. The Council voted to poſtpone their determination upon them till the next ſeſſion, which was agreed to.

"The Legiſlature alſo paſſed an act, appointing a general collector of exciſe throughout the State; to be reſponſible for himſelf, and all officers under him, to the government. This is a novel ſyſtem in this State, and is intended as a laſt ſhift to enforce the collection of a tax univerſally complained of, and which conſequently has been ſurprizingly unproductive."

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PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

*Extract of a letter from Eaſton, October* 29.

"We have juſt had a court of oyer and terminer held in this place, by Judges Atlee and Ruſh; at which the noted George Sinclair was convicted of a burglary in the Houſe of a certain Jacob Guiſenger, an old inhabitant of our county. The reſolute and ſpirited behaviour of the old man, as well as his ſon George Guiſenger, were highly commendable. Sinclair and another villain entered the dwelling-houſe about eight o'clock in the evening, armed each with a gun and bayonet, and one of them alſo with a brace of piſtols. As ſoon as they came in, they inquired of the ſon where his father was; and on receiving ſome evaſive anſwer, one of them ſnatched up a candle, and went up ſtairs in ſearch of him. The old man being in bed, was awakened by the burſting open of the door: A piſtol was immediately clapt to his breaſt, and his money demanded on pain of inſtant death. In order to gain time, and on pretence of going to the place where the money was kept, he was permitted to ſlip on his jacket and breeches, and they both deſcended into the common-room. Here a violent ſcuffle immediately enſued: Young Guiſenger ſeized Sinclair, and threw him on the floor. The other ruffian, ſeeing his comrade in this ſituation, ran to his aſſiſtance; and clapping a piſtol cloſe to the head of Guiſenger, attempted to ſhoot him; but the powder flaſhing in the pan, he providentially eſcaped. He then fell to pelting him with the piſtol, which he did to ſuch a degree, that the young man was ſoon covered with blood; and the ſmart of the blows obliging him to quit his hold of Sinclair, he ſeized the other. The old man and Sinclair then got at it; and the wife of young Guiſenger, who had lain in but a few days before, gallantly came to the aſſiſtance of her father-in-law, and with a club, belaboured Sinclair's head, ſo as to draw blood plentifully from it. While the old fellow and the wife were thus engaged with Sinclair in the houſe, young George was hotly engaged out of doors with the other ruffian, who again flaſhed another piſtol at him, without its going off. In this way the battle remained doubtful about ten or fifteen minutes, until victory at length declared in favour of young Guiſenger; who having compelled his man to decamp and run for it, inſtantly flew to the relief of his aged father, who was ſtill ſtruggling and fighting with Sinclair. Their united efforts ſoon ſubdued the villain; and having tied his hands, they brought him to our county gaol in Eaſton; the ſon and Sinclair being at that time the bloodieſt objects I ever beheld in my life. The other raſcal, getting off in the manner I have mentioned, has never ſince been taken.

"The Judges ſentenced Sinclair to ten years labour at the wheel barrows: A puniſhment he richly merited; and which, I underſtood, was the utmoſt period of public ſervitude that could be inflicted upon him by law.

"If government would give a reward for every robber or burglar that is apprehended and proſecuted to conviction, it would, in my opinion, have a very good effect. In England they have been under the neceſſity of giving a reward of 40 pounds for every highway robber. Very conſiderable exertions would undoubtedly be produced by ſuch a law. When the ſenſe of ſocial obligation alone is not ſufficient to induce individuals to make proper efforts to apprehend and ſecure daring robbers, it becomes the duty of rulers to add new motives by holding up to view the advantage derived from private emolument."

*Nov.* 5. The liberty of the Preſs, ſays a correſpondent, can only be preſerved by reſtraining its *licentiouſneſs*. There are an hundred miſtakes upon the ſubject of the liberty of the Preſs. If a man calls me a rogue or a liar in converſation, or if he inſinuates any thing, only in a whiſper, againſt my character as a citizen, the law protects me, and puniſhes my defamer. But if he chooſes to vent his malice or falſehoods againſt me in a *newſpaper*, whereby the injury done to me is multiplied a thouſand times, I muſt patiently ſubmit to it—for if I appeal to the laws of my country for redreſs, I endanger the liberty of the Preſs. Strange and abſurd language! Government has nothing to give that is a ſuitable exchange for living conſtantly expoſed to the evils of a licentious Preſs, and there is no curſe equal to a man who ſcatters his daily or weekly ſcandal through a community, otherwiſe diſpoſed to live in peace and friendſhip. The cauſe of a citizen injured by a *licentious* Preſs, is the cauſe of *every* man—To-day his wife and children weep in beholding him the ſacrifice of a newſpaper—To-morrow their fate may be ours.—Think of this, ye who love truth and order in ſociety, and peace and happineſs in your families.

*Nov.* 9. The young ladies of New-York, ſays a paper of that city, have totally laid aſide all manner of deception: Cork and wool are no more neceſſary in the dreſs of a fine woman; and, to the immortal honour of the ladies of New-York, let it here be recorded that they have adopted the moſt natural and becoming faſhions, this winter, that we have ever ſeen; whilſt the young bucks, and *petit maitres*, are metamorphoſing themſelves into *luſus naturæ* and their taylors into Upholſterers! A taylor, now, thinks nothing of ſtuffing two or three pounds of wool into a gentleman's ſeat——not the ſeat of his chair.

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CARLISLE, October 28.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the counties of Lancaſter, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Dauphin, Huntingdon and Mifflin, held at the Houſe of Mr. Archibald M'Callifter, in Paxton townſhip, Dauphin county, the 29th ult.

On motion Reſolved, That it is of the utmoſt importance to the intereſts of the community at large, that the navigation of the river Suſquehanna, as far as Wright's ferry, and of Juniata, and of the other various ſtreams running into the ſaid rivers which are capable of being navigable, ſhall be effected without delay.

On motion, Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the ſenſe of this meeting that ſubſcriptions ſhould be forthwith raiſed and collected for the purpoſe of clearing the navigation of the river Suſquehanna as far ſouth as Wright's ferry, Juniata and the ſtreams aforeſaid, and that the monies, merchandiſes, &c. ſubſcribed, ſhall be appropriated for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

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ALEXANDRIA, November 19.

☞ The Gentlemen of the Town and Vicinity of Alexandria, who are Friends to Literature, and willing to encourage an Inſtitution for the Promotion of uſeful Knowledge, are ſolicited to attend at Mr. *Wiſe*'s Tavern on Monday the 23d Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, when it is propoſed to eſtabliſh ſome Plan of an Aſſociation upon a liberal and practicable Scale.

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CAPTAIN GREENWAY'S MARINE LIST.

*Arrived.* Ship Changeable, Bowery, from London; Brig Betſy, Bouſh, Port-au-Prince; Sloop Beckey, Myrick, St. Euſtatia; Ship ———, Bordman, Salem.

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Meſſrs. HANSON and BOND,

Being at all times diſpoſed to diffuſe uſeful information, I will thank you to publiſh in your Paper the following caſes, which have recently fallen under my notice:

TWO children, between three and four years old, were taken, about noon of the ſame day, with an unuſual weakneſs of the lower limbs, which ſoon increaſed to almoſt an entire diſuſe of them—together with a coldneſs and inſenſibility of the legs and arms—Loſs of ſpeech enſued (diſcoverable by frequent inarticulate mutterings) a conſtant grappling, or catching with the hands, at imaginary objects—a remarkable wildneſs of looks, and a very weak and ſmall pulſe.—Suſpecting, from the ſymptoms, that they had eaten the ſeeds of the *Strammonium*, or what, in this country, is generally called the Jameſton, or Jimſton-Weed, about ſix o'clock on the evening of the ſame day, at which time I was called to theſe children, I ordered half a grain of emetic Tartar, and Six grains of Ipecacuanha, to be given to each of them, and that their diſcharges ſhould be kept till I viſited them again.—In one inſtance only my laſt directions were attended to—The medicine, in neither caſe having excited vomiting, acted as a briſk purgative, and a conſiderable quantity of the ſeeds before mentioned were brought away, ſwelled a little beyond the ordinary ſize.—On the following morning they were relieved of all the aforementioned ſymptoms; a ſmall fever only was the effect, which ſoon left them without further application.—Should a ſimilar caſe occur, where the advice of a Phyſician cannot be had, I would recommend, on the firſt appearance of the ſymptoms, ſome active puke—If that ſhould be delayed for ſeveral hours, a purge will be a good *ſuccedaneum*—for at that ſtage it is probable that either the poiſon has been thrown into the bowels, or that the ſtomach has been rendered paralytic, and incapable of being acted upon.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria, Nov. 19, 1789.

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*PLAISTER OF PARIS.*

*Copy of a letter from* ROBERT MORRIS *to* JESSE LAWRENCE.

AFTER the converſation which paſſed between thee and me, on the ſubject of Plaiſter of Paris, I conceived it might not be improper to give thee an account of the ſeveral trials which I have made with it as a manure for land. Perhaps it might have been in the year 1775 that it was recommended to me as a manure for land: I accordingly purchaſed five buſhels—yet my faith therein was ſo weak, that it lay until 1778, when in the month of March I ſowed at the rate of 2½ buſhels per acre, on ſome ground which I had tilled and ſowed with clover ſeed the ſpring preceding, leaving a piece in the middle not ſowed, and likewiſe on each ſide. That ſeaſon, where there was no plaiſter ſown, the clover ſtood on the ground about twelve inches high, but where the plaiſter was ſown, the clover ſtood upon an average 34 inches high; this ground I ſowed for about four ſeaſons after, and found it to have leſs graſs every year, though that which was ſown with the plaiſter had as much more in proportion as the firſt year. Afterwards ploughed up all this ground

except one fourth of an acre, upon this I again put plaister of Paris in the year 1785, and no other manure whatever since 1778, and it is now in much better order than it was at that time, and it has produced me about two tons of hay every year for the first crop and a tolerable good second crop, and some times a third crop, or very good pasture; though the last time I manured it, I put in the proportion of six bushels of this plaister to an acre. I have likewise made many experiments otherwise; I have tried it with Indian corn, where it does tolerably well, with buckwheat, and it makes it grow so rapidly that it has always fallen down, and I have lost my crop. I have tried it with wheat, and it is not possible to discover that it makes any difference when sown on the crop; but when it is sown on grass ground, and this ground turned up and laid down in wheat, it is amazing the advantage it is of to the crop. Last fall was a year I put down about 8 acres of wheat, which I harrowed in and then sowed clover seed, which came up and looked very fine in the fall; but the winter being very severe, with but little snow, the clover was dead in the spring; when I sowed it again with clover seed, and about 6 bushels of plaister of Paris to the acre; and by harvest time I had clover all over the piece better than 12 inches high, and which I mowed in about two or three weeks after my wheat was cut; I believe I might have cut a full ton of hay off from each acre, and I am well satisfied that if I had not put plaister of Paris on it I should not have had any grass that I could have cut. I have likewise sold this manure to many people in this State as well as New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, &c. and after trial their applications to me for more have been very great, which induces me to believe they have found the like benefit from the use of it as I have myself.

With respect, I am thy friend,
ROBERT MORRIS.

*Philadelphia, Feb.* 15, 1789.

To JESSE LAWRENCE.

I, Clement Biddle, Esq; Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and qualified, do certify, that Robert Morris, miller and farmer, of the county of Philadelphia, by whom the foregoing writing is certified in his own hand writing, to me well known, is a person of good character and reputation, and that I have been on his farm and have seen great appearance of improvement in the produce thereof from the use of plaister of Paris, and am of opinion that credit is due to his certificate before written relative thereto. The said Plaister is brought from Nova-Scotia, and is in great repute.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and fixed my notarial seal at Philadelphia, this 18th day of February, 1789.

(Signed) CLEMENT BIDDLE,
*Notary Public*, 1789.

## ANECDOTE.

THE casuists might amuse themselves with settling whether the following action should be ranged under the banner of justice or inhumanity. The Editor had a friend, who studied at a celebrated university, and, having a strong predilection for anatomy, took great pleasure in attending on dissections. One evening he, with many others, were anxiously attending the commencement of that operation on the body of a notorious malefactor, who lay stretched out on the table before them: The surgeon, who had been placing it in a proper position, turning to the company addressed them thus: "I am pretty certain, gentlemen, from the warmth of the subject, and the flexibility of the limbs, that by a proper degree of attention and care, the vital heat would return, and life in consequence take place. But then, when it is considered what a rascal we should again have among us; that he was executed for having murdered a girl who was with child by him, and that, were he to be restored to life, he would probably murder somebody else: When these things are coolly considered, I own it is my opinion that we had better proceed with the dissection." With these words he plunged the knife into the breast of the carcase, and precluded at once all dread of future assassination or hopes of repentance.


# *Public Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, at the VENDUE-STORE, on Saturday next,

An Assortment of

## *Wet and Dry Goods,*

With a great Variety of other Articles.

THOMPSON and PEYTON.

Alexandria, Nov. 19. 1789.


## ORDINANCE.

By the TRUSTEES of the TOWN of DUMFRIES.

WHEREAS it is necessary not only for the Prosperity of the Town, but also to ensure the more easy Collection of Taxes, that all Lots should be improved, according to Law:

*Be it ordained*, That after the Expiration of Two Years from and after the first Day of January next, all Lots within the Town of Dumfries which shall not be so improved, will be held and deemed forfeited to the Use and Benefit of the Town, and sold accordingly:—*And it is ordained*, That Notice of this Ordinance be published Six Weeks in the Alexandria News-paper, and the Gazette of the State.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES JAMES, *Recorder.*

*Dumfries, October* 20, 1789


# *Jonathan Swift*

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

Per the Ships *Commerce* and *Mentor*, from *Liverpool*, and Ship *Changeable*, Capt. *Bowrey* from *London*,

A general ASSORTMENT of

## European Goods,

Suitable to the Season—Among them are

CASSIMERS; 7-4, 6-4, 5-4, 7-8 and 3-4 brown, drab, mixed, olive and fashionable coloured Cloths; Hunters' Plains; German Serges; green, red and crimson Drapery; Baizes; Welch Flannels; white, blue and green Negro Cottons; plain Plasdings; Duffil Blanketing; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 Rose ditto; Rugs; Mattresses of all Sizes; Beds with Bolster and Pillows; Field-Bedsteads; a large Assortment of Cardinals; ditto of Worsted, and Silk and Worsted Hosiery; Shoes and Boots; Velvets and Velverets; Queen and Royal Cords; Thicksetts; Drabbets; Satinets; Royal Ribs; Jeans; Denims; Fustians; 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens; British, Scotch and Irish brown and bleached Sheetings; ditto Dowlas; stout Shirting-Linens; 3-4 and 7-8 brown Hollands; Cotton and Linen Checks; Furniture ditto; Crankies; British and Scotch Flax and Tow Osnaburgs; Diapers; Quiltings; a large Assortment of printed Linens, Calicoes and Chintzes of the latest Fashion; ditto of Soucee; Britannia, Romal, Malabar, Barcelona and Bandano Handkerchiefs; ditto Shawls; coloured Threads assorted; Osnaburg ditto; Mohair and Twist; low-priced Hats in Boxes assorted; Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; Shovel-Pans; Scale-Beams; small ditto with Scales; Desk and Sideboard Mounting; Planes; double and single Plane-Irons; Sash-Line; Hammers; Augers; Gouges; Firmer's-Chisels; Mason and Plaisterer's Trowels; Closet, Till and Door Locks; Cupboard ditto and Handles; H, HL, Chest and T Hinges; Table Buts and Catches; Nails; Brads; Screws, lackered and plain; House and Hearth Brushes; Cloth, Bottle and Shoe ditto; Cloak-Pins; Steel, Iron and japanned Tobacco and Snuff-Boxes; Graters; Rat-Traps; Bed-Screws; Pistols; Webbing; Table, Carving and Dessert Knives and Forks of all Kinds and Prices; ditto Penknives; Cutteaux; large and small Pewter Spoons; Whitechapel, Osnaburg and Darning Needles; plated and common Buckles; gilt, plated and Metal Buttons; Matthewmen ditto; Horn ditto of all Kinds; Entick's Dictionaries; Psalm-Books; Spelling ditto; Primers; Children's Books; Histories; Voyages; Novels, &c. Queen's, Stone and black Ware; best London Porter in Hampers and Casks; a few Sets of Beach, japanned and Mahogany Chairs; Tea-Caddies; Pembroke and Dining Tables, &c. &c. &c.

Alexandria, Nov. 16, 8789.

For LONDON,

The SHIP

CHANGEABLE,

ROBERT BOWREY, Master;

Will sail with all convenient Speed. She is a British Bottom, with a Pass—stands A No. 1; burthen 420 Hhds. well found, a fast Sailer, and has good Accommodations for Passengers.——For Freight, with Liberty of Consignment, apply to the Master on board, or to

JONATHAN SWIFT.

Alexandria, Nov. 16, 1789.

THE WARREN ACADEMY, situated in the County of Fauquier, is now nearly completed, and will be ready for the reception of students by the first of January. The situation of this Academy, with respect to health, is not surpassed, if equalled, by any seminary of learning in the State—It is happily placed in the center of an extensive, rich, and genteel neighbourhood, where young gentlemen may be boarded on the moderate terms of 12 or 14l. per annum—The price of tuition will be, to the Professor of the *Greek* and *Latin* languages, 5l. 12s. per annum—to the Professor of the *Latin* language only, 5l. per annum—Exclusive of the price of tuition, each scholar must pay, at his entrance into the said Academy, Six Shillings, towards furnishing the said Academy with a library, and one cord of wood, which may be procured adjacent to the said Academy, on the most reasonable terms. Public examinations will be held twice a year, in the months of June and September, and medals will be given by the visitors, to the greatest proficients in the different languages.

Any person well qualified to teach the *English* Language grammatically, Arithmetic, and some branches of the Mathematics, will meet with encouragement by applying to the Trustees of said Academy, in Fauquier County.—By order of the Trustees,

WILLIAM EDMONDS, President.

November 1, 1789.

COMMITTED to my custody, some time in August last, *Two runaway Negro Men*, viz. SAM, about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to *William Souce*, near Hagar's-Town, Maryland—The other a Mulatto, about 30 years of age, very likely, 5 feet 9 inches high, who says he belongs to *Willis Williams*, near Edenton, North-Carolina.—Their Masters are hereby notified, that unless the gaol-fees are paid within two months from the date of this advertisement, they will be sold agreeable to law.

GEORGE HAMMAT, Gaoler,
Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia.

Excellent INK-POWDER to be sold at this Office.

# *Robinson, Sanderson & Co.*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Warehouse on Prince-Street,

MADEIRA WINE of New-York Quality,
Excellent 10 Years old Sherry,
Do. 4 Years Do.
Lisbon Wine in Quarter-Casks,
Port Wine in Casks of 3 Dozen Bottles each,
Claret in Cases of 3 Dozen each,
Geneva in small Casks,
Bohea, Souchong, and Hyson } TEAS,
Loaf-Sugar,
Glouceſter Cheese,
Candles in small Boxes,
Soap do.
Mustard do. of 5 Dozen Bottles each,
Barley in small Cags,
7 by 9, and 8 by 10 } Window-Glass in Boxes and Half-Boxes,
White Rope,
Bed-Cords,
Queen's and Stone Ware in Crates,
Glass Ware in Boxes,
Copperas in small Casks,
Saltpetre, Cinnamon,
Mecklenburg Blue for Linen,
Rock-Alum and Roll-Brimstone,
Lead, Shot of all Numbers,
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails per Cask,
3, 4, and 6d. Brads do.
2, 3, and 4d. Clout-Tacks do.
Iron Castings,
Common & elegant Fire Dogs & Grates for Coal,
Brass and Iron Coal-Hods,
German and blistered Steel per Faggot,
A Variety of Medicines suited to Country Stores,
Anvils and Vices,
Sail-Canvas of all Numbers,
Fine Liverpool Salt,
Alum do.
Tar and Turpentine,
An Assortment of Dry Goods, as usual.

Alexandria, Nov. 19, 1789.

# *Buchan & Patton*

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the *Peggy*, from *Glasgow*, and the *Changeable*, from *London*, in addition to their former Assortment,

MEN and Women's strong Leather Shoes in Trunks assorted; Irish and Russia Linens; Bed-Ticks; Check and Check Handkerchiefs; Durants; Moreens; Calamancoes; Camlets and Wild-boars; plain, Jaconet and Book Muslin; Mail Net and Muslin Shirting; Lenaw and Lenaw Handkerchiefs; Cambrics; Stationary; Ivory and Horn Combs; Tin in Boxes; Bar-Lead; Drop-Shot; 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails; Seine and Sail Twine; Leading-Lines; Trace-Rope; Shoe-Thread; and a few Boxes of Pipes.

They have also on Hand a few Barrels of PORK, which they will sell low.

Alexandria, Nov. 19, 2789.

# *George Stevens*

Has for Sale, at his Store, in George-Town,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, Molasses, Soap and Candles, salt Beef by the Barrel, Deer-skins by the Pound or Pattern, Butter, Cheese, FF Gunpowder, Shot, Kitefoot Tobacco in Papers, Glass, Earthen and Tin Ware, Bees-Wax, Loaf and brown Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, best Hyson and Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Coffee, New-England Sole-Leather and Calf-skins, Indigo and Fig Blue, Flax, Cotton, Leiper's Snuff, Raisins, Vinegar, Bacon, &c. &c.

Likewise, a good Assortment of DRY GOODS, for Winter or Summer;—all of which I am determined to sell at a cheap Rate, for Cash, or any Kind of Country Produce.—Any Gentleman wanting to buy Genseng, may, by giving a few Days Notice, find a Supply from said STEVENS, from one to five Thousand Weight.——I likewise inform those who are indebted to me for Goods which they had out of the Schooner Fortune, *Benjamin Presson*, Master, in the Year 1786, that if they do not call and settle with me soon, they may expect to be called on in a different Manner.——I will also rent the HOUSE in which I now live, until the 20th of June next.

G. STEVENS.

November 11, 1789.

# *To be Rented,*

AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, on Prince-Street, between Water and Fairfax Street, with a good cellar and out-houses.—Possession may be had on the 2d day of December next.—For terms, apply to

ADAM S. SWOPE, or
BENJAMIN A. HAMP.

Alexandria, November 19, 1789.


*** The Act for the Collection of the Duties, and the Impost Act, may be had at this Office.

## POETRY.

### ODE

*To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, on his arrival at BOSTON.*

RECITATIVE.

BEHOLD the man! whom virtues raise
The higheſt in the patriot throng!
To him the muſe her homage pays,
And tunes the gratulary ſong.

Illuſtrious Viſitant! deſign'd
By Heaven's invincible decree,
T' ennoble and exalt the mind,
And teach a Nation to be free.

Welcome, thrice welcome to the ſpot
Where once thy conq'ring banners wav'd,
O never be thy praiſe forgot
By thoſe thy matchleſs valour fav'd.

Thy glory beams in *Eaſtern* ſkies,
See! Europe ſhares the ſacred flame—
And hoſts of patriot heroes riſe
To emulate thy glorious name.

Labour awhile ſuſpends his toil,
His debt of gratitude to pay;
And friendſhip wears a brighter ſmile;
And Muſic breathes a ſweeter lay.

May health and joy a wreath entwine,
And guard thee thro' this ſcene of ſtrife;
Till ſeraphs ſhall to thee aſſign
A wreath of everlaſting life.

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## *Potomack Magazine;*

OR,

CENTRAL REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

THE Utility of ſuch Publications is ſo well aſcertained, that an Editor has only to follow his Predeceſſors in this Office, endeavouring, like them, to render his Labours beneficial to the Community as well as himſelf. It is neceſſary, however, to particularize ſome Objects for Conſideration, in order to juſtify, at leaſt, if not commend, the preſent Propoſal and Deſign.

Firſt.—In ſo extenſive a Commonwealth we have hitherto found this Species of Entertainment and Knowledge communicated from the Extremities of the Union. Two meritorious Publications juſtify this Aſſertion—one printed in Charleſton (S. C.) and the other in Philadelphia.

Secondly.—As the Circulation of the Blood in the human Syſtem has confeſſedly an eſtabliſhed Center, ſo ſhould the Circulation of Knowledge, the Food of the Soul, be diffuſed from the Center of Population; and as George-Town may be conceived that Center moſt convenient to tranſmit, at a trifling Expence, to the Weſtern Territory, and to Countries however remote, ſuch Communications and Intelligence as Magazines generally contain, the Editor of theſe Propoſitions has ſelected that Situation to publiſh the POTOMACK MAGAZINE.

Thirdly.—It may be unwiſe to enter into large Engagements, to multiply Promiſes, or to raiſe Expectations, which a Man, thwarted in his beſt Purpoſes, may, ſometimes, fail to perform; yet ſome Idea of the Contents of theſe Numbers ſhould be ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the People.

Fourthly.—This Magazine is to conſiſt of Twelve monthly Numbers, each containing as many Pages as are uſually contained in the *Columbian Magazine*, excluſive of Thirty-two Pages of a general Hiſtory of America, from the Diſcovery to the Adoption of the Federal Conſtitution.

Fifthly.—American and Europ[illegible] Productions will be carefully collected, and fro[illegible] them great Aid may be derived towards compoſing a Treatiſe worthy of an accompliſhed Reader.—In all Selections, very ſtrict Attention will be given to ſuch Compoſitions as may have a Tendency to aſſiſt the Operations of Government, to promote Agriculture, to advance Commerce and to diffuſe Knowledge—attempting, by every Exertion, to have this Magazine in ſome Degree, conſidered a central Fountain of Science.

Sixthly.—The Debates in Congreſs are to paſs through this Vehicle from the moſt correct Copies, and from the firſt Day of their firſt Seſſion.—Thus, Members of that Honourable Body, whoſe Speeches have been curtailed, or otherwiſe unfairly publiſhed, may have an Opportunity to have theſe Inconveniencies rectified, by ſending their Inſtructions, Poſt paid, to the Editor in George-Town,

Seventhly.—The Price to Subſcribers is not to exceed 18s. 9d. per Annum, to be paid at the following ſtated Periods in different Sums, viz. 3s. 9d. on the Delivery of the firſt Number; 5s. 6d. on the Delivery of the fourth; 5s. 6d. on the Delivery of the eigth; and 4s. on the Delivery of the twelfth Number—Total 18s. 9d. Maryland Currency.

Eigthly.—An American and London Price-Current will be ſuperadded, and every Number ſhall contain novel or original Matter.

November 11, 1789.

☞ *Subſcriptions for the Encyclopædia Britannica, an elegant American Edition, printed by Thomas Dobſon of Philadelphia, are received by the Printers hereof.*

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## *Fall Goods.*

For Sale, by Wholeſale only,
At the Warehouſe of

## *Robinſon, Sanderſon & Company,*

A very extenſive Aſſortment of

## FALL GOODS,

Imported in the *Alexandria*, Capt. *Cragg*, and the *Hope*, Capt. *Meſſenger*, from *Whitehaven*.

☞ Hand-Bills, expreſſing the Particulars, may be had at their Warehouſe.

Alexandria, October 15, 1789.

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## *Jeſſe Taylor*

HATH IMPORTED, in the *Betſy*, Capt. *Meſſenger*, from *Liverpool*,

A VARIETY OF

## GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Military or Militia Certificates.

Alexandria, October 22, 1789.

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FOR LIVERPOOL,
The BRIGANTINE

## BETSY,

Capt. MESSENGER,

A Britiſh Veſſel, with a Mediterranean-Paſs; will ſail from hence in all November—Two-Thirds of her Cargo engaged—For the Remainder, with Liberty of Conſignment, or Paſſage, apply to the Captain at Capt. Conway's Wharf, or to JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, October 22, 1789.

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WANTED ON CHARTER,

## A VESSEL

From 6 to 10,000 Buſhels, to carry Grain to Europe.——Apply to

D. and I. M'PHERSON,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

MADEIRA, Liſbon and Teneriffe Wine in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks; Green and Bohea Tea in Cheſts and Quarter-Cheſts; Muſcovado Sugar by the Hogſhead and Barrel; Molaſſes; Coffee; and a conſiderable Quantity of barrelled Pork.——They have alſo for Sale, BURR MILLSTONES and BOULTING-CLOTHS.

☞ They give CASH for WHEAT and FLOUR.

Alexandria, Nov. 12, 1789.

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For CHARTER,

To any Part of Europe or the Weſt-Indies,
The BRIGANTINE

## WILLIAM,

Capt. STODDART,

Burthen 150 Tons, an American Bottom, a faſt Sailer, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers.—For further Information, apply to the Captain on board at George-Town, or JONATHAN SWIFT.

Alexandria, October 26, 1789.

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*For LONDON,*
The SHIP

## ECHO,

Capt. REEVE,

A Britiſh Veſſel, now loading with Tobacco, has the greateſt Part of her Cargo engaged, and is expected to ſail the latter Part of this Month.——Any Perſon deſirous of ſhipping, will pleaſe to apply to the Captain on board ſaid ſhip, lying at Meſſrs. Hooe and Harriſon's Wharf.

*N. B.* Good Accommodations for Paſſengers.

Alexandria, Nov. 5, 1789.

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FOR SALE, BY

## *Jenckes, Winſor & Company,*

AMERICAN manufactured 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails; Cordage of various Sizes; Writing-Paper; Wrapping, Bonnet and Sheathing ditto; Wool and Fur Hats; Wool and Cotton Cards; Men and Women's Shoes; Soal-Leather; Soap and Chocolate in Boxes; Indigo; and beſt Cider Vinegar for Pickles.

Alſo, Spirits, Weſt-India and New-England Rum; Geneva; Molaſſes; Sugar; Coffee; Hyſon and Bohea Tea.

Likewiſe, an elegant PHAETON, with Harneſs complete, and a few neat painted FREE-MASONS' APRONS.

Alexandria, October [illegible], 1789.

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TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 14th of this inſt. at Col. *Carlyle's* Farm, on Four-Mile Run,

VALUABLE BREEDING MARES, FILLIES and GELDINGS, of the firſt blood in this neighbourhood, viz. of the *Arabian Ranger*, *Leonidas*, *Othelle*, *Magnolio*, and *Flimnap*, ſaid to be one of the beſt ſaddle-horſes in America. The Fillies from two to four years old, and the Geldings from two to ſix.

On the ſame day and place will be RENTED, the FOGAGE of ſixty acres of the low land, well ſet with timothy, clover and other graſs.—Alſo, ſeventy-five head of NEAT CATTLE will be taken in as winterers, which will be carefully attended to and regularly ſalted, and fed with hay three times per day, to keep them in order and prepare them for the ſpring market.—The terms of the whole will be made known by the ſubſcriber, who will attend the buſineſs of that day at ſaid Farm.

CHARLES LITTLE.

November 3, 1789.

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WILL BE SOLD, on the premiſes, at Public Sale, if not ſold ſooner at Private Sale, on Monday the 21ſt day of December next, being the firſt day of Fairfax Court,

THAT valuable PLANTATION lately in the poſſeſſion of Colonel *James Hendricks*. This plantation is ſituated in Fairfax County, within four miles of the Town of Alexandria, contains about 270 acres, more or leſs, and has erected thereon a large elegant brick dwelling-houſe, a very commodious barn, other neceſſary out-houſes, &c. &c.—The ſituation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably healthy, and its proximity to the Town of Alexandria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded, and has a large proportion of excellent meadow in high order.——To ſay more of this place is needleſs, as a view of the premiſes will be a greater recommendation than the moſt flattering deſcription.

Alſo will be ſold, the next day, at the Court-Houſe, in the Town of Alexandria, a HOUSE and LOT, in the Town of Bath, in Berkeley County, ſituated in the beſt part of the Town—an undivided right in an excellent TRACT of LAND, on the Suſquehannah River, in the State of Pennſylvania, which is certainly very valuable, on account of the proſpect of the permanent ſeat of the new government being fixed on that river—and a TRACT of LAND, of the firſt quality, containing 300 acres, ſituated on the River Ohio, near the Town of Pittſburg.——Terms of payment will be made known at the places of ſale, or by application to the ſubſcriber, in Alexandria, who will alſo treat with any perſon wanting to purchaſe any of the above-mentioned premiſes by private contract.

JOSIAH WATSON.

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ALL perſons indebted to *James Hendricks* and *Co.* or to *John Hendricks*, late of the Town of Alexandria, Merchant, are deſired to make immediate payment to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt them.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
BENJAMIN STODDART,
JOSIAH WATSON.

Alexandria, October 29, 1789.

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*Alexandria, Collector's Office, Nov. 12, 1789.*

☞ ALL Perſons who have entered, or may enter, Goods at this Office, and may have to make Poſt-Entries, are requeſted to call for that Purpoſe immediately after their Veſſels are diſcharged, or as ſoon as the Neceſſity of a Poſt-Entry appears. CHARLES LEE, *Collector.*

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☞ NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of Alexandria are hereby informed that ALL HOGS found going at large in ſaid Town after the 25th Inſt. will be killed and ſalted for the Uſe of the Poor.

WILLIAM SUMMERS, T. S.

Alexandria, Nov. 12, 1789.

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☞ ALL Kinds of INSTRUMENTS of WRITING executed and performed with Neatneſs and Deſpatch, CONVEYANCING done in its various Branches, BOOKS POSTED with Accuracy and Expedition, by

JOSEPH HATTERSLEY, *Scrivener.*

*N. B.* Inquire at Mrs. *Catharine Mann's*, in the Alley adjoining Mr. *Wales's* Brewery.

Alexandria, Nov. 5, 1789.

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☞ CASH for RAGS.

The higheſt Price is given at the Printing Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*—No Arguments, it ſhould ſeem, would be neceſſary to induce the Holders of this, to *them*, *worthleſs Article*, to exchange it for the moſt *valuable* one; eſpecially when, by ſo doing, they will not only promote their own Intereſt, but encourage American Manufactures.

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TO BE SOLD,
*At the Printing-Office,*

## ALMANACKS

For 1790.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply, but ſuch as can read, write and ſpell well, and are willing to be bound till of Age.*

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☞ Anderſon's genuine Scots Pills may be had at the Printing-Office.

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ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND, at their Office in *Prince-ſtreet*, next Door but one to Col. Hooe's.